/174 cont./

175 648 In the next few years the government endeavored to pacify the Indians, to educate them, in order to make the boat traffic on the Araguaya secure. To this end Antonio José Cabral de Almeida e Vasconcellos and José Pinto da Fonseca again traveled to Santa Anna Island between 1774-78, established a military station here, settled a few colonists, and founded the aldeamento Nova Beira for the Carajás and Javaés. Both establishments were soon given up, however, as a result of sickness and death (9).

9. Rev. trim. 12, pp. 457-458; 37, pp. 262-263, note 84.

175 648 167 [165] After these attempts had failed, another principle was tried. The Indians were transplanted into other areas, in order to safeguard shipping through this depopulation of the river shores. Thus, up to 1782 about 700 Karajá and Šavajé /Javahe/ were brought from the aldeamento Nova Beira to São José de Mossamedes near Goyaz /Goiás/, which had been founded in 1775, where they gradually perished (10). In 1786 Miguel de Arrudo e Sá was

10. Rev. trim. 12, p. 461; p. 393.

ordered to undertake a military expedition against the Chavantes and Javaés and to build a village for those subjugated. In the [165] Aldea de Pedro III (Carretão), 24 leagues north of Goyaz, he settled 3,500 Indians of both tribes, almost all of whom, however, /175/ succumbed to measles (11). The survivors were

11. Rev. trim. 37, p. 245; Rev. trim. 12, p. 462, speaks only of the Chavante.

brought to the Aldea de Salines (Boa Vista) in 1788, five leagues southeast of Piedade; in 1823, 76 Indians were still living there (12).

12. Rev. trim. 37, p. 246.

/190 cont./

175 167 [162] In 1772 José Machado meets Karajá, apparently on Bananal Island. In 1773 Fonseca visits the Karajá north of the southern tip of Bananal; they occupied nine villages with 9,000 inhabitants, three villages of which belonged to the Šavajé.

175 167 648 [164] [165] Transplantings to the south, into aldeamendos, took place from 1782 on. In this year 700 Karajá were transplanted to São José de Mossamedes near Goyaz, where they gradually perished. In 1786 Carretão was founded for Chavánte and Šavajé; most of the Indians succumbed to a measles epidemic, and the survivors were taken to Salinas in 1788, where they likewise gradually perished. A removal of the Indians to the south near these "centers of civilization" did not take place at that time, however, for in 1792 Souza Villa Real, when he traveled downstream from the Rio Vermelho out of the Araguay, did not find any Indians as far as the south end of Bananal. It was only at the beginning of the nineteenth century that the Karajá seem to have come to Salinas occasionally to visit their fellow tribesmen settled there. Thus, Silva Souza reports that between 1809 and /191/ 1812 they came to Salinas in order to submit peaceably, but that they moved back to their villages on the river as a result of a dispute; unfortunately, it is not said where these villages were. Cunha Mattos reports in 1824 that the Karajá at times came to Salinas in order to buy iron implements there (1). These conditions

[131] [484] [439] [172]

1. Rev. trim. 37, p. 363.

lasted for many decades, for Castelnau reports in 1844 that the Karajá occasionally came from the Araguaya to Salinas, in part to visit their fellow tribesmen, in part to plunder the plantations of the Brazilians (2). He himself did not come across any villages

175 13 36

2. Vol. 1, pp. 372, 377, 383.

from the mouth of the Rio Crixá to the southern end of Bananal, but reports that the fixed settlements start only after the division, and, to be sure, on the western arm, and that up to the Rio das